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TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Kinloch SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1901.

MAY CIRCULATION. 7. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1801, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Copies. | Date. 74,390 17 72,90073,730 18 76,180 4...........76,210 2073,290 5 Sunday...101,665 2173,130 6...... 74,510 23.......... 72,92073,400 23.........73,07073,480 2472,780 73,010 25..... 75,120 10 72,970 26 Sunday .. 98,450 11..........75,060 27...........72,470 12 Sunday . 100,325 29 74,56074,060 2972,240 14 73,290 30 72,020 15 73,090 31 72,370 16 72,110 Total for the mouth 2,387,175 Less all copies spoiled in print-

Net number distributed 2,325,421 Average daily distribution 75,013 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was \$7 per cent. W. B. CARR.

ing, left over or filed ...

orn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1991. J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 36, 1965.

JUGGERNAUT.

Supplementing Judge Wood's charge to the June Grand Jury, the report of Coroner Funkhouser relative to deaths that came under the jurisdiction of the office during the past year gives additional reason for the diminution of street

Of the 360 cases that were handled by the Coroner's office, seventy-one deaths rere due to the street cars. No other cause led to so many deaths.

This does not include the number who have suffered injuries or have been naimed for life from the same cause.

This total is depressing. If such a price must be paid for rapid transit, inreased traveling facilities indeed come igh. There is blame somewhere for company of victims to the trolley. od Jury investigate.

Many years have been taken in discussing the project of deep water from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Since form, the commercial genius of the Mispi Valley and the Lake region has oped for an early consummation of the desire for a waterway to Southern mar-

Impetus has been added to this move ment by the visit of the Drainage Canal Trustees to St. Louis. After a trip through the canal, they have appointed s committee of three to confer with repganizations regarding the campaign for Government support of the project. Alevement realizes that the opening of such a waterway is probably a long way off, there is general appreciation of the fact that until business men throughout this country, co-operating with the farmers, enter into the work enruestly resent conditions will not be changed.

Estimates place the cost of improving the canal and river to the Gulf at \$75,-000.000. Chicago has spent \$35,000,000 be widened and deepened. The National Government must lend its support before further work can be done. Cities and States cannot afford the enormo Money could not be spent by the Gov-

ernment with more permanent benefit to a large part of the country than in a subsidy for the deep-water channel to the Gulf. With the development of the trade in the South American countries and the probable opening of the isthmian canal, the possibilities of cheap transportation facilities are almost beyond calculation. The Mississippi River is the natural route and in connection with the lakes will touch not only the Middle West but the northeastern parts of North America. Whether drainage from Chicago could be permitted is altogether

St. Louis is vitally interested in the project. The practical interest manifest-ed by Chicago shows that action of some sort will be forthcoming.

It will be a tremendous pity if Cuba now allows her destinies to be shaped by the well-meaning but unduly prejudiced patriots who constitute what is known as the Radical party in Cuba, and whose distinguishing characteristic seems to be a hatred of this country surpassing even that which they at one time felt

The pity of this surrender to the Radicals would lie in the fact that they fa vor a policy which means inevitable Cuban disaster. They are insisting upon a haughty disregard of American rights which cannot for a moment be permitted

It is imperative that the Platt amend-

protects American rights without deprivng the Cubans of any right. It should be gladly and unqualifiedly adopted by

There is an element in Washington which would rejoice in an excuse for the forcible annexation of Cuba. If the hothead Radicals in the Cuban Constitutional Convention persist in a course which threatens to precipitate a conflict with this Government, the thrashing and forcible annexation of Cuba are inevitable and as easy as inevitable. This termination of the attempt to establish a Cuban Republic under our protection pounds. will be deplorable indeed. The bloodand-thunder Radicals of Cuba should bring themselves to accept a position for their little country something less than that occupied by the great Powers. It will be their fault if Cuba does not attain her independence.

NO EXTRA SESSION. President McKinley's announcement that existing conditions do not require or warrant the calling of an extra session of Congress was to have been expected in view of the fact that the ad-A 65 | ministration's colonial poor, A 65 | adequately sanctioned by the Federal

Supreme Court's ruling. In its interpretation of the Constitution the Supreme Court may not be fairly criticised as thus becoming responsi ble for the Government's management of the colonial problem. President Me-Kinley's policy with regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico was determined upon and inaugurated without waiting for constitutional authority. It is a policy which is permissible under certain views of constitutional interpretation. These methods have been presented by the Supreme Court.

It must be taken for granted, in view of recent developments, that the President is in no further danger of finding himself acting contrary to the Constitution when he exercises to the utmost the power placed in his hands by the Spooner resolution dealing with the Philippine question. The colonial policy for which he is responsible is an im perial policy, but it can be enforced as natters now stand. The government of the Philippines and of Porto Rico may be such a government as the President decrees, working through a Congress made subservient by the pleasantly compelling exercise of Federal patronage.

A constitutional amendment that will definitely establish the rights of our new American citizens before the law is now the only means whereby we can maintain the principles upon which this Government was founded. The aristocracy of citizenship created by recent developments-the recognition of the citizens of the States as the superiors and rulers of the citizens of the colonies-is unamerican to the last degree, but it can now be correctively reached only by constitutional amendment. The American people must understand this truth.

GROWTH OF RELIGION.

The Reverend Washington Gladden has an article in the current number of the North American Review on the prospects of the Christian religion. He forecasts a continued growth-numerically, geographically and politically. Unfortunately, he says little of spiritual improvement. His views on this side can only be surmised.

According to his estimates, there were about 5,000,000 nominal Christians at the end of the First Century, 10,000,000 at the end of the Tenth Century, 100,-000,000 at the end of the Fifteenth, 200,-000,000 at the end of the Eighteenth and mates, Doctor Gladden holds that three times as many converts have been added to the faith in the last century as in the first fifteen centuries,

About one-third of the people of the earth were under Christian governments in 1786 and a little less than two-thirds under a heathen regime. A century later, in 1886, 55 per cent of the world's population was under Christian rule.

Geographically speaking, in 1600 43,-798,000 square miles were inhabited. Christians occupied 3,480,900 square miles and nonchristians 40,317,700. In 1894 conditions had so changed that of the 54,401,400 inhabited square miles Christians were in possession of 45,619,

At the present time, the 500,000,00 Christians are divided among the different faiths as follows: Greek church Catholics 230,000,000. This is a decided change from 1500, when Catholics ruled over 80,000,000, or four-fifths of the nominal Christians. Two centuries later, the Catholics controlled 90,000,000. The Greek Catholics rose from a rule of 20,-000,000 in 1500 to the control of 128,000,-000 in 1891. In four centuries the church power of the Catholics has more than tripled; that of the Greek Catholics is six times as strong, and that of the Protestants has risen from nothing to the supervision of one-third the world's

oulation. It will be seen from these figures of Doctor Gladden, which may be taken as generally true, the growth of the Christian religion, both Catholic and Protes tant, has been wonderful. Doctor Gladden thinks that the next few years should see a further increase along the same lines. Yet there is a disappoint ment in the fact that some means could not be found whereby the relative growth of spiritual devotion could be

Dealers in coffee are anticipating with much interest the industrial develop ment that will follow settled condition in the insular possessions of the United States. This country now imports all its coffee. In a few years, it is expect ed, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philip pines will crowd out the imports, thus receiving more than a million dollars a week, the amount which the United States now spends for the beverage.

According to a recent report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, our coffee importations during the nine month ending with March, 1901, aggregate 617,344,000 pounds, valued at \$45,218,000 about \$5,000,000 in excess of the amoun spent during the same months of the

previous year. At this rate, we spend over \$60,000,000 a year for coffee. Coffee has fallen about one-half in cost during the last decade. The actual crease in actual consumption. The \$60,-000,000 estimated as the cost of the

cess of the average annual cost for the ten years just ending, but it buys vastly more coffee.

Brazil furnishes us with most of our raw coffee, the shipments from there to this country during the nine months mentioned being 505,581,576 pounds Other South American countries shipped 47,461,000 pounds, Central American countries 25,674,000 pounds, Java and other East Indies 5,777,000 pounds, Asia and Oceania 2,367,000 pounds, while the United Kingdom reshipped 2,653,000 pounds to us and Germany 3,307,000

It is said that the United States Government will bend every effort toward encouraging the cultivation of coffee in the new possessions. The climate of Porto Rico, Hawail and the Philippines is like that of the countries from which we now import the bean. Hitherto, capital has found small encouragement in these islands, but with the friendly aid and encouragement of this country there is little reason why all the coffee should not be obtained from the islands now under the centrol of the United

1875-NO FARTHER.

Some very modern Governments reort to ancient methods in carrying out their policies. Perhaps the most recent example of this sort of thing is the circular issued by the French Minister of Education prohibiting the teaching of French history of a period later than the year 1875.

It seems remarkable that such an order should be issued in a country as sensitive to personal liberty as France. The year 1875 marks the adoption of the new onstitution. This date is probably chosen as a fitting close to the troublouevents that preceded. But from that time on, if the edict of the French Minister is observed, the domestic history of the country must remain a blank to all students.

Text-books and library books touching the history of France must stop at this point. The rectors are enjoined to keep all such books from the students. The entire machinery of the state is to be employed in the suppression of recent In defending his action, the Minister

of Education says that political bias on the part of historians and writers generally makes current history unfit for students. It is claimed that politicians have used the histories as a means to gain a university following. Friends assert that the Minister, unable to secure an impartial presentation of facts, preferred the "neutrality of ignorance."

In an article on the subject, the Courrier des Etats-Unis (New York) says that the bulk of the criticism is not directed at the arbitrary ruling of the Minister, but at the futility of graduating students who have no knowledge of recent events. "It has been asserted," says the French authority, "that the measure is really due to the imprudence of a few university professors who were permitted to take part in the Dreyfus agitation. Others claimed the same privilege and great confusion resulted. Now the Ministry of Public Instruction, which, by its laxity, is responsible for the whole trouble, has gone to the other extreme."

A curious way to counteract the flightlness of a nation. Last winter we saw on the stage the highly interesting effort of Metternich to limit the historical knowledge of L'Alglon, the young Napoleon, and involuntarily wondered what such an attempt would bring forth in these latter days. It is very easy to guess what would happen in the United ter. But France is a queer country

Government from opening the Kiowa and Comanche reservations have evidently not read the decisions of the Sureme Court. They are not supposed to have any feelings in the matter.

Having failed to convict Callahan for kidnaping young Cudahy, the Omaha authorities are trying to make him out a liar. Another jury like the first would believe Callahan. That's the Omaha

New York's thousand-million-dollar commercial delegation with their fellow-Midases of London must have been a most garrulous function.

If money talks, the recent meeting of

inside Republicans that the United States have such a need as Mexico for the same President term after term. But

Reports from Washington indicate that Congressman Babcock may wish that he had kept quiet about reducing the tariff. He will be a brave man if he

Kansas has come forward with an alleged heretic. The world expects the treatment of Professor Tubbs to be so original that no dirty linen will be

Any plans for the development of th Southwest cannot be made without the active sympathy and aid of St. Louis The city and section work together. Hot weather should make the sub

scriptions to the Fresh Air Fund increase until every poor child will be sure of a trip to the country. Former President Gilman of Johns

Hopkins University thinks that there is too much reading. Would be have every one go to talking? It's the American theory that all met are born free and equal, but our colonia

Advocates of another term for President McKinley should base their claims

citizens are facing a condition, not a

Ten cents-the price of a cigar-will give a child a day's outing in the country. Could there be a better charity? Judging from that Anglo-Franco-Ger-man clush in Tien-Tsin, the Allies' get

away day in China was a hot finish. Though the copper output has been cornered by the trust, St. Louis papers

still sell at the old price of 1 cent. Asfaltomania, the new disease in Venezuela, seems to be but one degree

EARLIEST KNOWN RECORD OF THE LORD'S PRAYER

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC A copy of the Lord's Prayer has been found written upon a clay tablet in uncial Greek letters. It dates possibly from the Second Century, and certainly no later

than the Fourth Century. It was discovered at Megara by a boy and purchased from him for a trifle for the museum at Athens, where it is now carefully preserved as a unique Christian docu

This is the very first elay tablet ever found with a Christian inscription upon it. The custom of writing upon clay tablets dates back thousands of years to the very beginning of numan civilization in Assyria, the oldest of these clay documents being probably seven or eight thousand years old. Clay tablets dating in the fourteenth cen-tury B. C., have been discovered at Tel-el-Amarna, in Egypt, and these were inscribed in Assyrian characters, with important ma-terial bearing upon the relations of the Egyptism court with Assyria and other nations of antiquity. But no clay tablet writ-ten in Greek and of a Christian character was ever discovered before the finding of this one at Megara. The only clay table found in Palestine was that one discovered by Bliss at Tel-el-Hesy, identified as belonging to the collection of the Tel-el-Am-

The fragment discovered at Megara is only four and one-half inches high, four inches wide and two-thirds of an inch thick. It is reddish brown in color and it is evident that the Greek characters were en-graved upon the clay while still soft and that then the tablet was baked to give it

characters, the name being due to the idea that all of the letters are an inch high, or as we should say, all capitals. Upon this fragment are eight lines, cvidently of the Lord's Prayer, for they follow closely the Greek text of Matthew vi. 9-13. Professor Rudoff Knopf, a famous German archaeologist, has restored the entire in-scription, showing how it appeared when first written. At that time it must have nest written. At that time it must have consisted of about fourteen lines and been about six inches wide and seven inches high,

There are two indications upon the tablet by which its date is to be determined. The writing itself is of a character which com-parisons show to have been in use as early as the Second Century of the present era. So it may have been written at that early date. But there is another mark, known to have been used not later than the Fourth

nave been used not inter than the Fourth Century, which makes it certain that this tablet is not later than the end of 200. This is the monogram at the bottom of the tablet. This monogram has been found upon a Roman gravestone of the Fourth Century, but is not found in use later. The signification of the monogram is simply a cross and the reversed C. for Christ, forming the odd looking figure which we are apt to see as P. but which has no meaning

The only marked difference between the text of the prayer as found here on the sablet and that of Matthew is in the omis-sion of the doxology at the end. That the words "for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, for ever, amen." found in Matthew are an interpolation is generally accepted by biblical scholars, so the omission of this sentence from the clay tablet speaks volumes for the early date of its production and the originality of its source.

clent of the manuscripts of the New Testa-ment is that in the Vatican, and that it dates from the Fourth Century, it is evi-dent that in this tablet we have a Christian relic at least as old as, if not older than, that venerable manuscript,

that venerable transcript.

That the Lord's Prayer, or "Our Father," as it is generally called, should be the inscription to appear on this tablet is by no means remarkable, for it is easy to see why this passage should be most reverentially regarded by early Christians, it was the model prayer, that set by Jesus himself. model prayer, that set by Jesus himself The Hebrew ritual contains a prayer be heaven" (Ovinu Shebashomayim), which contains many thoughts similar to those in the greatest of Christian prayers.

The use of this clay tablet with the "Lord's Prayer" upon it is not certain, but



PANOICATIACONTUTOS HOMACOYENDATUNBACI A AGIACOY WC CONOYPANU KAICHICHCTONAPTON MUNTON CHOTCOMAC HMINTACYCCAMACC HMINTACYCCAMACACC HMINTACYCCAMACACC HMINTACYCCAMACACC MACA TOTOY TONHPOY

ered, now in the Athens Museum,

in some small Christian chapel, The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that so eatly as the Third of Fourth Century, or possibly the Second Century, Christlanity was so popular in Greece that one of the followers of faith engraved the chief prayer of t faith engraved the chief prayer of that faith upon a tablet and hung it on the wall of his home as a guardian against all evil. The spread of the Christian faith to Greece began very early, for was it not upon Mars Hill that the Apostle Paul preached a notable discourse? And is it not natural that wherever he preached he should have left faithful followers behind him? This tablet may well be compared with the "Sayings of Jesus," the Logia, found in Egypt a few years ago, which were the transcript of some of the utterances of Jesus set down for constant referances of Jesus set down for constant refer-

It is well known that there were early colonies of Christians in Egypt, to which country the early Christians fled immedi-ately after the crucifixion, and it is more than possible that there were also some very early Christian settlements in Greece either of a few Jewish Christians who followed Paul thither and gathered the Gen-tiles around their faith, or of those con-verted by the flery eloquence of Paul along. Be this how it may, it seems certain from this tablet that Christianity was popular in Greece before the time of Constantine, and that his conversion to Christianity was brought about not merely from policy, but from the pressure of a popular demand, a much more powerful stimulus to imperial roller.

with the "Sayings of Jesus," the Logia, found in Egypt a few years ago, which were the transcript of some of the uterances of Jesus set down for constant reference by one of those who had listened to the words as they dropped either from his lips or from the lips of one of his apostles.

VENEZUELA IS THE LAND OF UNREST AND GAYETY

Caracas, Its Capital, a Combination of Paris of the Present and New Orleans or Atlanta of Ante-Bellum Days.

Revolution and Carelessness, Earthquakes and Gayety, Gambling and Hospitality, Bull Fighting and the Radiant Beauty of Women Are the Characteristics of the Nation.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

Caracas. Venezuela, May 21.—Venezuela to have any means of livelihood, yet they are well dressed and apparently well fed. They stand about chatting and swinging their standard about chatting about chatting and swinging their standard about chatting and swinging their swinging their standard about chatting and swinging their swinging their

in the room adjoining mine on the left in the room adjoining mine on the left, at the Gran Hotel, is a German agent who has the contract for supplying the Government with 14,000 Mauser rifles, 4,300,000 cartridges and numerous mountain batteries.

In the room adjoining mine on, the right is an Italian Count, or something of the sort, who is seeking reimbursement for various goods, chattels and cattle taken by Castro's conquering revolutionary army.

Castro's conquering revolutionary army.
Thus El Presidente is paying for a past
revolution on one hand, and preparing for
a future revolution on the other. All day long the cavalry bootheels of brightly uniformed Adjutant Generals and Chiefs of Artillery stamp across the stone paved court to the room of the contractor

and the breechlocks of the donkey batteries go bur-r-r and sma-a-p as the mechanism is tested and explained. All day long the Italian Count sits in his and day long the Italian Count sits in his room seeing attorneys and making out his bill for Castro to pay. If he figures it as successfully as the hotel clerk downstairs, it is evident the customs duties at La Guayra must be increased or El Presidente

or donkey batteries.

I speak of this because it was my first impression of Caracas, and it went home. But It was only here that such serious thing were hinted at. The soldiers standing guar-at the barracks were the only other solemi things in Caracas, Little nutbrown men in heavy blue fatigue uniforms, erect as sapplings, each looking every ounce a sol-dier, these seemed the only ones in the city to whom life was not a joke.

Town Blife was not a joke.

Town Built in a Crater.

Caracas stands in an old volcanic crater, so that the inhabitants constantly live over the crack o' doem. Now and then an earthquake shakes most of the town to pieces mains half the inhabitants and scares the characteristics. mains half the inhabitants and scares the other half to death. But that is soon forgotten. Why take fear seriously except when it is upon you? Is an old Venezuelan proverb. The wails of "Miserecola!" were heard during the last earthquake at the American Legation, nearly three miles away. But in a week all was forgotten. Raccarat was going. The cognag glasses were clinking. The crowds parading the Plaza Bolivar, where all Caracas goes when the bands play, and life had resumed its gladsome gway.

when the bands play, and life had resumed its gladsome gway.

The streets are parched now, and the plants in the courts of the one-story houses droop and wither. The foliage on the trees is as brown as the trees of the North after an autumn frost. There has been no rain in Caracas nor in all Northern Venezuela for nine months. The mountains that surround the city like the rim of a gigantic cup are bare of foliage. Their sides are as red as blood. Red earth, red rocks everywhere. When the clouds ficat over in the afternoon they reflect the color, and all day long have the golden hue of a tropical sunset.

Hence it is now called Caracas the Gold-

The people take their pleasures lightly. No opera troupe ever visits South America without coming to Caracas. President Castro's purse is open. They are feted and wined at his palace, Miraflores. All Venezuela goes to the opera. The scene is beautiful in the extreme. The costumes of the women are dazzling, their diamonds are bewildering. You will see such a display as one might expect to look upon in the Western Continent only at Mrs. Astor's ball. In Caracas everybody has diamonds and everybody wears them. This may be because they are cheap. The duty is only \$2.50 cause they are cheap. The duty is only \$2.5

caracas everyoody has diamons and everybody wears them. This may be because they are cheap. The duty is only \$2.50 a pound.

Lavish Enteriainers.

Folite, friendly, open-handed, a newcomer finds a pleasant welcome from Caracas folk. The Venezuelan may have no money in bank, but he has money to entertain his friends. At the last ball at Miraflores there was champagne to put out fires with, and champagne is \$6 a bottle in Caracas. It was at least a \$15,000 ball.

At the entertainments given by the old families you will find a society as cultivated and as refined as anywhere in the world. The ladies are almost without exception good looking. One might say they were without exception beautiful. Men and women dagce well, far more gracefully than in the United States.

During the day the streets are crowded. Long trains of little gray donkeys, bearing on their backs burdens done up in rawhide, jingle through the streets, some bound for the market, others laden with merchandise bound for the far off Andes. Troops from the barracks and raw recruits are drilling in the open space of North Cathedral street. Whatever may happen, the President will be ready for it. Some say he has a dream of empire, and intends to conquor Colombia. Some say he is merely seaking to keep peace with the bayonet in his own country. You will hear a new rumor of a revolution each day, only next day to have your informant whisper to you he is sorry he was mistaken; not yet, not yet.

Men With Nothing to De.

The sidewalks and open spaces in the central part of the city each afternoon are literally filled with kile men and boys. That to-day is one of the most striking

their hardwood canes and smeking the ever present cigarette. Thousands of them

present cigarette. Thousands of them there seem to be a whole city full of men with nothing to do. Visit the business section. The stores are Visit the business section. The stores are deserted. Look in on the Government's banks of Venezueia. Not a man depositing or drawing out money. Inquire about the rate of exchange on New York. It is 8 per cent. You want to buy gold; it will cost you 5 per cent. You want much; it will cost you more. Merchants, in settling their accounts, theoretically in gold, take 25 per cent in silver and 15 per cent in gold. Yet Venezueia is supposed to be on a gold basis. In my stay in Venezueia for three weeks. I have received change in gold only once. Silver everywhere. The silver duliar is worth a dollar; yet it has 30 cents' worth of silver in it. Silver has been pouring of sliver in it. Silver has been pouring into the country. The officials confess to having had \$800,00 of it coined. Many be-lieve that much more than that has been

sent here.
"Venezuela," said a friend the other night, "in the matter of prices is neither on a sliver nor a gold basis, it is on a dia-mond basis"

Probably nowhere on earth except in

mining camps is living more expensive.

Most of the duties are simply enormous.

American cut sugar will cost 29 cents a
pound. But that, they say, is because the
Government protects the native sugar. Flour is from \$12 to \$18 a barrel, and there is not a flouring mill in Venezuela to protect. Coal is \$24 a ton.

Sunday Bull Fights. On Sunday you'll see a bull fight. It is not the sort of buil fight you will see in Spair or in Mexico. The high-priced buil fighter, the master of his art, never gets to Cara-The pit is lined with little excavations, pro tected by a wicket gate. The fighter tor-ments the bull, which is usually an amilable beast. If the bull pauses in his trot around the ring to look repreachfully at his ter-mentor, swish! in a twinkling the bold bull and drawn the wicket gate.

Carramba! What a narrow escape!

The Caracas bull fighter would make a splendid driver of ox teams to take supplies to the Venezuelan army in the field.

At night Caracas puts on its gayest smile and most stunning attire. Perhaps it is one of the nights the military band is playing in the Plaza Bolivar. It is a band for any country to be proud of.

Here the city gathers. Tou will see the diplomats of the world here with their wives and their daughters. You will see the diplomats of Venezuela, for all Venezuelans are diplomats. Handsome Venezuelan women, with black lace mantillas over their pretty heads. Perhaps a bevy of ravishing beauties from Maracaibo, with wonderful creations of Paris millinery.

Every one is polite and smiling. The men invariably doff their hits to one another. A stranger is treated with the utmost consideration. If his antecedents are known, he is received with open arms.

aderation. If his antecedents are known, he is received with open arms.

You will see all the American colony in Caracas on the night the band plays. You will see W. W. Russell, the American Charge d'Affaires, surrounded by his American friends and much sought after by the diplomats of other countries. Graduating from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Mr. Russell's naval training well fits him for a diplomatic career.

On rare occasions you will see Mr. Goldsmith, the American Consul at La Guayra, and Mrs. Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith is as efficient a Consul as the United States ever sent abroad. He looks after Americans and American interests well, and he brings a

and Mrs. Colosmia. Air. Goldsmin is acfficient a Consul as the United States ever sent abroad. He looks after Americans and American interests well, and he brings a knowledge of foreign languages and discriminating intelligence to his work. He has now been four years in La Guayra, the hottest and most unpleasant place on earth, and doubtless looks forward to the time when he may have a more agreeable post. He deserves it.

A "Wide-Open" Town.

They sometimes do things in Caracas much as they do them in New York and Chicago. The gambling houses are wide open and so sometimes is the ltching official palm. They tell a story of one Governor of Caracas appointed soon after President Castro went in. The Governor has charge of public order. He can say when the gambling houses shall close and when open. They never closed under this Governor, but in time it became known that the gamblers had paid in all the sum of \$90,000. There was trouble at the palace when this became known, and in less time than it takes to tell it the Governor was arrested. He was kept under arrest for four days. Then he went away from Caracas to appear as the

PIGHEADED WALKER: A STORY OF THE GOLF LINKS. "At the start I offered him my favorite

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

He had a bag full of golf sticks, and was carrying on a conversation that I could not help hearing, and in which I found myself rested as was the gentlemen with as interested as was the gentlemen with whom he was talking. "Did you take Walter to the links and nitiate him as you said you were going to

"Yes, I did, and he nearly ran the legs off

"Yes, I did, and he nearly ran the legs off of me before I could get him away from the links. I never knew such a stubborn, irrepressible, absolutely pigheaded fellow in my life. I tried to tell him how to play golf, and to show him something about the game, but I might as well have talked to a past. He publicant the extension, executing to post. He paid no attention, excepting to what he was expected to do with the bail, and then he drove away like a steam engine without a governor. He will never learn to pla; golf right in the world. "What do you think? That fellow ap-peared with a big hickory hockey stick-he

called it a 'shinney'-and insisted upon using it all of the time, because, as he said, he had done such good work with it when he was a boy. Did you ever hear of a thing "Then you should have seen his positions, with feet apart, body bent and waving his 'shinney' as though he wanted to frighten the ball into its hole. I tried to get him to do things right, but it was no use, so I let him go.

driver, but he refused it, and, covering about two yards of ground, he closed one eye, gave his hockey stick a flourish and then brought it down as though trying to knock the earth out of its orbit. And, will you believe it, he had the fool luck to drive the ball 30 feet and land it within ten inches of the hole!

"I offered him a putter, but he shook his head, and, giving his everlasting "shinney" a gentle swing, he dropped the ball into the hole.

driver, but he refused it, and, covering about

"After such an accident as that I didn't tell him that the hole had never been made in two strokes before, but just let him go ahead in his pigheaded way, and I hope never to play again if that confounded luck didn't follow the fellow all the way around. When we were at the hole before the stone wall hazard I forgot myself again, and whem I could catch my breath I advised him to loft to escape the rough ground there, and so as to be able to get over the wall at the next stroke. It was no use; he stepped back, measured his distance with three or four swings, and then sent the ball over rough ground, hazard and all.

"I gave up then and just trotted after him

"I gave up then and just trotted after him to see what he would do. And will you believe it, that fellow with his ridiculous 'shinner' got around the eighteen holes in eighty-six strokes, breaking the record by one stroke!"

CRIMINALS COST EACH CITY MAN \$3.50 A YEAR.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
Criminals are very expensive members of the community. They cost the people of this country about \$1.000,000,000 a year. If their increase could be prevented it would be a paying investment to give each of the 250,000 accepted criminals a monthly pension of \$200, on the condition that they take a life vacation from the strenuous demands of their profession. But we accept the criminal as a part of our civilization—or barbarism—and pay the enormous cost of maintaining him.

The average annual income of professional

The average annual income of professional reminals is estimated at about \$1,500. This means that the community pays them a yearly salary of \$400,000,000. After this is spent for their maintenance, we pay annually \$300,000,000 for their detection, conviction and support, under national, State, county and city auspices. The urban population has to pay the larger share of this, or \$0,000,000 Stope lend in cities have to pay \$105,000,000 St.50 per capita, and the suburban population of \$5,000,000 \$1 each, or \$45,000,000. In addition to this there is a Fed-

Add to this the loss by malicious destru on of property, the money value of hi life lost through crime, the expenditur necessary in the attempt to guard ag loss through law breakers, and we find that 31,000,000,000 is not a large estimate.

Imagine, if you can, the effect of abolishing crime, and then you will appreciate the ramifications that crime runs into and why it is such an enormous expense. Think of these balons we expense.

why it is such an enormous expense. Think of there being no criminal courts with their experienced officers, attaches and buildings; no jails or penitentiaries with their certifications. their costly maintenance; no police force, excepting to look after matters entirely outside of the realm of crime; no coroners or coroners' juries, no incendiary fires, or other criminal injury to person or property; no necessity of safes or safety deposit vaults excepting to pretect property from fire; no locks, bolts or bars; no detectives or other expensive means and methods of guarding against defalcations on the part of public and private servants; and none of the tens of thousands of things made necessary by the existence of crime. Utopia!

THE CHEERFUL DELIGHTS OF DISAGREEMENT.

"That was a fool thing in to-day's Dial," he said. This was of a Monday.

"I hadn't read it," said the Beceptive Person. "Your rating is sufficient for me. I have all faith in your judgment. I am convinced it was a fool thing."

"Did you note that Fine Line of Assorted Asiminty in to-day's Dial?" asked the Brilliant Ascetic. This was of a Tuesday.

"No," returned the Receptive Person. "It had escaped me. I rely upon your verdict. The stuff was undoubtedly asimine."

"I see that to-day's Dial sets up a Scientific Conclusion that for out-and-out Iddocy has not been equaled since the days of Jasper and his Sun-Do-Move theory," observed the Brilliant Ascetic. It was Wednesday.

"I can agree with you without consulting the settles in contribute of declared the De-"That was a fool thing in to-day's Dial,

"I can agree with you without consulting the article in question," declared the Re-ceptive Person. "You are the highest au-thority I know."

"The Editorial Capacity of the Dial of to-day shows symptoms of Cerebral Collapse," said the Brilliant Ascetic. "Did you read

habitues of the club at Long Branch would fall with ejaculations of admiration. I have seen him bet \$40,000 on a card and lose. Not a sigh, not the quiver of an eyellow. "Twas luck. Better next time."

I have seen him lose the following night, also on a single card, \$20,00k No change in his impassive face. Luck again. "A try again manana." I have seen him on the third night break the bank, still with no visible expression of emotion. No exultation, only as he had expected it. That was all

all.

There is no twilight in Caracas. The sun sinks out of sight behind the mountain's rim while yet it is hours high on the coass, and, lo, it is dark. Much of the city seems never to sink to rlumber. Cabs rattle through the streets at all hours. The nights are cool at this 3,000 feet altitude above the sea, and are delightfully baimy. The air is scented with fragrant flowers and bears to the ears the strains of the mandolin and the guitar long after the band in the Plaza Bolivar has put its instruments to bed.

late.
You will meet many famous Venezuelan Generals and fighters in Caracas. Those of the original sixty with whom Castro started from the Andes who are still alive are here. You may also meet the famous Hernandez "El Mocho," because he is out of jail again. "El Mocho," because he is out of jail again. "El Mocho," because he is out of jail again. "El Mocho," because he is out of jail again. "El Mocho is a character, turbulent and catilike withal. He was in jail under Andrade's ban when Castro entered Caracas. Castro let him out and offered to make him a member of his Government, El Mocho fell on Castro's neck with protestations of love.

"Not I," answered the Receptive Person,
"but I'm willing to accept your finding."
"And who shall minister to a Mind Diseased." asked the Brilliant Ascetic. "There
is a hold bid for his services—whosver he
may be—in to-day's Dial." This was of a
Friday.

may be-in to-day's Dial." This was of a Friday.

"Yea," agreed the Receptive Person, "I am confident this is true."

"For unparalleled perversion and Wilifus Misrepresentation," said the Brilliant Ascetic, "let me commend you to to-day's columns of the Dial." This was of a Sat-

urday.
"I am quite sure," said the Rec "I am quite sure," said the Recoptive Person, "that the thing is as you say."

"The composition of to-day's Dial," said the Brilliant Ascetic, "might reasonably be summed up under the charitable head of Pointless Paresis." This was of a Bunday, "Unquestionably correct," said the Receptive Person. But he added:
"Holding views such as yours, may I sak why you continue to be a reader of the Dial?"

The Brilliant Ascetic blushed.

Dial?"
The Brilliant Ascetic blushed.
"Friend," said he, "think you that I read
only such as agrees with me?
"If I did I would cease to be a Brilliant

said Castro, "you are learning who is man-

CHINESE DENTISTS PULI, TEETH WITH THEIR FINGERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
A novel account of the manner in which Chinese dentists operate on their patients is contributed by a German naval surgeon who has just returned from Pekin.

They use, he says, neither pincers nor any other surgical instruments such as are used in Europe, employing instead their fingers for the purpose of extracting teeth. This difficult operation they perform with a dexterity and skill that might well excite the envy of their American and European colleagues. The tooth which is to be extracted is grasped by the thumb and index finger and is then pulled out, the force necessary for such work being equivalent to 100, 150 and sometimes 130 kilogrammes.

The Chinaman who decides to become a dentist practices this feat from his sixtenth year by pulling out from an ebong plank lvory pegs of various sizes, which have been firmly fixed in it. In this way, he acquires a surprising knack, so that it becomes easy for him to draw out a molar or a wisdom tooth without ever being obliged to make a second attempt. That his patients suffer during the operation is admitted, but it is claimed that their pain is of very brief duration.

Fur the purposes of cleaning his patients' teeth the Chinese dentist uses powder made from the bones of cuttle fish, which he applies by means of small bamboo instruments. His cure for toothache is a pill of optum and some oil of mint, which is to be rubbed on the jaws.

Of the art of filling teeth with gold or any other metal he is profoundly ignorant, and whenever he has to deal with a decayed tooth which he cannot remove he mitings himself by filling it with a paste made of ordinary powder.